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DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.
ASTRINGENTS, DIARRHOEA & CHOLERA
REMEDIES, &c.

DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR.—A prolonged experience of this epidemic in India, its home and birth-place, has proved beyond all doubt the efficacy of this remedy, which combines in a concentrated form medicinal agents which have proved most useful in arresting the rapid progress of that fatal malady, and in combating it when developed. Full directions accompany each bottle. Per bottle, \$1.50 and \$3.

Cholera Pills are made from an old, well-tried formula, and are most useful in the early stage of an attack. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Dakin's Chlorodyne is Sedative, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic. This reliable remedy has long been used throughout the East as a stand-by in Cholera and Diarrhoea. In bottles, 35, 75 cents, \$1.50 and \$2.75.

Dr. Rubin's Essence of Camphor.—Valuable for simple Diarrhoea, and in the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Fluid Extract of Indian Bael (prepared from the unripe fruit of the *Egle Marmelos*). Of great service in Diarrhoea and Chronic Dysentery. Per bottle, \$1.

Dietetic Bael.—A highly agreeable and nutritive diet, particularly recommended in derangement of the digestive organs, looseness, and irritation of the bowels.

This preparation has been in use in India for thirty years, and is there regarded as a specific in Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Per tin, \$1.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1890.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old lauded Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money. The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at the lowest prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Bottle.
A. Alto Duro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$1.00	
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule.....	1.10	
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	1.25	
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	1.50	

SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	0.50	
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	0.75	
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	1.00	
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	1.00	
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule.....	1.00	
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	1.50	

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	\$4.50	
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50	
C. St. Julien.....	7.50	
D. La Rose.....	12.00	

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$1.10	
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	1.25	
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	1.50	
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac 1875 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	2.00	

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule.....	0.75	
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	0.75	
C. Watson's Abouloir Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	0.75	
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	1.00	
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	1.10	

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	0.75	
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	1.00	
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	1.10	
D. GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, 60 and 70, Red Capsule, with Name.....	1.00	

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	0.40	
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	0.40	
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	0.50	

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	1.00	
Finest Old Jamaica, Gold Capsule.....	1.50	

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine.....		
Maraschino.....		
Curacao.....		
Cherry.....		
Chartrouse.....		
Dr. Slegers' Angostura Bitters, &c.		

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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REMINDED THAT ALL Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1890.

TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER TROUBLES IN BUENOS AYRES.

LONDON, October 8th.
A fresh revolt is feared in Buenos Ayres and precautionary measures have been taken.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Mr. Stanhope repudiates the idea of a famine in Ireland.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Amansa* left Nagasaki for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday.

OVER sixty-four thousand people die in the British Islands every year from consumption alone.

A "Pick up" cricket match will be commenced at 1.30 p.m. to-morrow; members wishing to play should be on the ground at that hour.

The deepest running stream that is known in the Niagara River, just under the suspension bridge, where it is 700 feet deep by actual measurement.

SPEAKING of Goethe's amorous propensities, Professor Blackie frankly says: "I see no harm in them. Goethe could not resist a bonnie lassie; nor can I."

It is said that from the summit of Mount Blanc one can see the Tyrol, portions of France, Germany and Austria, the Mediterranean, and Italy, as far as the Apennines.

HE—What does the poet mean by an "acholug" word? I can't understand what it can possibly be. SHE—Why, I should think you ought to know. Have you never had a headache?

MESSRS ADAMSON BELL and Co. inform us that the "Shire" line steamer *Cardigan*, which left Foochow for Nagasaki on the 30th ult., arrived at the latter port on the 8th instant. As yet they have no particulars as to the cause of her delay en voyage.

At the Circus—Irish visitor—I call this a downright fraud. You advertise on your bills "the most remarkable dwarf in the world," and he turns out to be five feet three inches high. CHORINE—Exactly so far, sir. That's just what's so remarkable about him. He's the tallest dwarf on record.

A well-dressed Chinaman was put into the dock at the Magistrate's office, and Mr. Johnson (Crown Solicitor) said that his prosecution on a charge of perjury, committed at the Supreme Court, had been ordered by the Judge. Mr. Wise remanded the case until to-morrow, fixing bail at \$500.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—
March—The Soldiers'.....
"The British Grenadiers".....
"The British Grenadiers".....
"The British Grenadiers".....
"The British Grenadiers".....
"The British Grenadiers".....
"The British Grenadiers".....
"The British Grenadiers".....
"The British Grenadiers".....
"The British Grenadiers".....

MANY people, says the London *Hospital*, are indigestible; and when they eat it they do so under protest, and with apprehensions of possible dire consequences. How this delusion can have arisen it is difficult to say, unless it be that cucumber is often eaten with salmon and other indigestible table viands. It is not the cucumber, however, but the salmon that sits so heavy upon our stomachs' thrones. Cucumber, in fact, is very digestible when eaten properly. It cannot, indeed, be otherwise, when it is remembered that it consists mainly of water, and that those parts which are not water are almost exclusively cells of a very rapid growth. In eating cucumber it is well to cut it into thin slices and to massage them thoroughly. Even the vinegar and the pepper that are so often added to it are of service to digestion if not taken in excess. The cucumber, as every one knows, belongs to the melon tribe; but in our somewhat cold country it does not grow to any very large size, and therefore it is firmer and looks less digestible than its congeners, the melon.

MISS Gracie Plaited's company appeared at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night in the H. J. Byron's farcical comedy "Uncle." There was a fair audience and the performance, if not particularly brilliant, went smoothly throughout. What an accomplished and versatile actress she is, and we cannot help expressing regret that she was not more fully supported. Miss Rose Tarnes did all that was possible with the colourless part of *Emily Montrose*, and the young lady only requires experience to make her a very useful acquisition to any dramatic company. Messrs. L'Estrange and Webb were quite out of their element in light comedy, or they entirely misconstrued the author's meaning; whilst Mr. D. C. Smith's *Uncle Boswell* was too bad; to be anything like a fair test of that gentleman's acting abilities. To-morrow night will be produced Offenbach's popular comic opera "Madame Favart," and we would strongly recommend the management to stick as closely as possible to opera and opera bouffe. It must be confessed that in comedy, Miss Gracie Plaited excepted, the company is not a startling success.

THE Bible, a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* points out, contains no cheerful exhortation to laughter. For the most part, indeed, it is referred to in the metaphorical sense of "laughing," as when it is written of Leviathan that "he laugheth at the shaking of a spear." But there are passages, also, where the ordinary meaning is evidently intended, and in almost every one of these it is *synd* as a noun. Solomon is the great authority on the subject; let him speak for himself: "What doeth it? It is made, and of mirth. What doeth it? 'Even in laughter the heart is sorrowful, and in the end of that mirth is heaviness.' Again, 'A fool lifteth up his voice with laughter, but a wise man doth scarce smile a little.' Not very encouraging, truly, to those of hilarious proclivities. It may be legitimate enough to compare the giggle of a fool to 'the crackling of thorns under a pot,' but it seems hard that there should be no word of approval for the milder merriment of the few who may be supposed not to belong to the 'fool' class. Yes, by the way, there is one, and only one, in the Scriptures from which Genesis to Apocalypse without detecting any intimation as to when that time occurs. Probably Solomon meant the brief period of childhood, when ignorance is bliss, and we are merry without knowing or caring to know why. He could not consistently recommend any such frivolity to those of a larger growth, after having so bitterly commented on the practice in the previous chapters.

A FRENCH company has been formed for the purpose of setting up a second Monte Carlo on the Bosphorus, at Scutari, which will be paved, beautified and electric lighted. The Sultan has refused to allow gaming tables at Constantinople, but there exists hope that he will relent for the other side of the Bosphorus.

THE unfortunate woman who was so gallantly rescued from a watery grave by Mr. James Sampson a week ago, appeared at the Hall of Justice this morning looking quite a new creature. She humbly apologized for the offence of trying to commit suicide and was graciously pardoned by the Magistrate, Mr. A. C. Wise, who issued instructions that funds should be disbursed from the Poor Box for the misguided creature's passage back to Canton.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co. have received a telegram from Manila confirming the report brought by the steamer *Diamond* that "she had seen a steamer which appeared to be the E. & A. steamer *Guthrie* being towed into Manila as she left." The *Guthrie* reached Manila on Tuesday last. The blades of her propeller are broken off, but as yet no further details can be ascertained. The mails were to be sent on by the first steamer leaving for Hongkong after her arrival, which would probably be the *Nansing*.

POOR old Isaac, an Armenian Jew, who commissioned Mr. Samuels, a broker, to buy five and twenty Shamen Hotel shares for him some three months ago, finding it a poor spec., raised Cain with the latter last Wednesday, and on adding injury to insult was given in charge of a Sikh constable. Isaac, who was amongst the motley multitude at the Police Court to-day, failed to satisfy Mr. Wise of his innocence, and was bound over in one surety of \$25 to keep the peace for three calendar months.

At the Harbour Office this morning, before Captain Ramsey R.N., a fireman named Bernard McAffa, who was a short time ago sent down by the British Consul at Yokohama, in search of employment or to be sent home by the first opportunity, was charged with wilfully absconding from the steamship *Hampshire*, and had received a month's wages in advance. As Pat had no reasonable excuse to offer for his irregular conduct he was fined \$25, or one month's imprisonment with hard labour. As the \$25 were not forthcoming he was hustled off to gaol to do his "time."

HERE are a few differences in the names applied to the same article by English and Americans respectively.—A donkey in England is called a mule; in America a mule is a negro. That which is known to Americans as a pitcher, is called a jug in England. The American locomotive becomes engine and the conductor is a guard in England. What Americans call sick the Englishman calls ill; sickness in England implies nausea and vomiting. That which Americans call a bowl is known as a basin in England. In England you ask for a basin of bread and milk. American what is called corn and American corn is called maize; or sometimes Indian corn. Pigs' feet are called trotters. The American druggist is called a chemist in England, many of the older practitioners retaining the old spelling—"chymist." What is known as a hash in England, Americans call a stew, and what Americans call a hash is known as amine in England. That material known to Americans as cotton flannel is in England called awn's-down, and American muslin is known in England as calico. What Americans call stewing (the American lunch is ajunchoon in England, and baggage becomes luggage. A "chill" is called a "rigor," and the eruption commonly known among Americans as "hives" is in England known as "nettle rash." Candy is variously known as "sweet," "sweetsmeats" and "lolly." What Americans called telegram in England is called a telegraph. The American post-card is a post-card in England; cuffs become wrists.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council, on Monday next, the orders of the day will be:—
Financial Minutes.
Report of the Finance Committee.

Hon. Ho Kai, pursuant to notice, will ask:—
What steps have been or are to be taken by the Government.

1. To suppress or diminish public gambling in the Colony.
2. To regulate, register, or suppress the hundreds of gambling clubs that have sprung into existence during the last few years.

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 8 of 1873, entitled The Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 15 of 1888, entitled The Rating Ordinance, 1888."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 26 of 1888, and to amend Ordinance No. 15 of 1889, entitled The Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1885."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend The Police Force Consolidation Ordinance, 1887."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate a Pension Fund for widows and children of Public Officers of the Colony."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "The Southern Ordinance, 1890."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to give further Powers to Companies with respect to the Alteration of their Memoranda of Association."

By-laws under Ordinance No. 24 of 1887 (Public Health), section 13, sub-section 13.

SAYS the *Sydney Bulletin*—What is to be substituted in New South Wales for the imprisonment for mere debt is an inquiry—a mere survival of barbarism—and imprisonment for "contempt of Court," i.e., for non-payment of lawyers' perquisites, is one of the most shameful of the numerous frauds which the land-shark guild are still privileged to commit. The cry that to abolish imprisonment in such cases would be to let loose on the community a host of libellers, loses all force, when it is remembered that a man can only be fairly imprisoned for libel when he has been found guilty of criminal libel after a proper trial before a jury. When a man is charged with libel let him, if the grand jury of the country thinks fit, to file a bill, be placed on his trial on two counts—firstly, criminal libel, an offence against the State; secondly, for damages at the suit of the individual aggrieved. Let the two cases be tried together, and let one jury decide on both damages of imprisonment, or damages and imprisonment as they may think necessary.

If the jury are shown that the libel is a bad and deliberate one, the offender will go to gaol for a period within the maximum fixed by the Statute, as the unfortunate Rescign Martin has gone already. With this difference, however, that you will not find juries committing the atrocities perpetrated under the present system of judge-made sentences. Where the jury had pronounced a man whom they thought to be a dangerous criminal, merely because he had no money, whereby to satisfy a civil verdict for damages?

DR. CHARCOT, the eminent scientist at the head of the Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris, has finished a long series of experiments in hypnosis and gives it as his opinion that not more than one person in 100,000 is subject to the influence.

THE Russian transport *Kostroma*, which arrived here yesterday from Odessa, via Singapore, cleared at the Harbour Office for Vladivostok direct to-day. We understand that the *Kostroma* will call at Fusan, in Korea, to coal on the way up; thus avoiding Nagasaki. The Japanese Naval Department has a coal depot at Fusan where, presumably, this speedy Russian cruiser will replenish her bunkers en route to the Rooskie "Gib"—Val-ladivostok!

WHEN Miss Van Tassel, the balloonist, who will shortly perform in this colony, took a fly round over Maryborough, she descended in a field belonging to a German farmer. This Teutonic agriculturist was engaged at the time chopping out a stump with an American axe; his frau, clad in the simple garments of the female peasant, was about 100 yards away gracefully digging sweet potatoes with her feet. Perceiving a dark shadow sweeping over the scene the Teuton looked up to see what unusual bird was soaring round the locality, and there he beheld the beautiful Van Tassel (in tight) scud the gracefully descending from the clouds. Believing this to be an angel sent down direct to scoop him up, and feeling totally unprepared for the occasion, Hans flung away his axe and started to break his previous records in a race for home, at the same time yelling out, several oaves above the yell of a lost new-chum, "Ach! mein Gott, not yet, not yet, dere vash mela frau." The Frau, with one foot buried in a hillock of potatoes, looked on with stolid indifference, merely remarking, "I vunder vate tyvil dat vash, anyhow!"

THE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

The Police Court this morning was thronged with the general public, attracted by the case in which John Minhinnett, an over-seeer in the Public Works Department, summoned Mr. Fraser-Smith, editor of the *Telegraph*, and G. W. Ward, a member of his staff, with conspiracy in promoting a charge of outrage against the complainant. The presiding magistrate was Mr. A. C. Wise. Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., (instructed by Mr. Mossop) appeared for the complainant, the defendants pleading in their own behalf.

Mr. Francis, in opening the case, said the charge against the defendants was that they conspired together to charge the complainant with having committed the offence of rape. (He then read the law on the subject, according to which a man is to be charged with rape if he has intercourse with a woman with a criminal offence, without justification). The case was that the defendants conspired and conferred together to take separate and distinct and active steps with a view to causing the complainant to be charged before that Court with rape—probably one of the most serious offences that a man could be charged with, excepting, perhaps, murder. Of course the essence of the offence was that they made that charge without reason, and without cause, and the main question for that, or a higher Court, was whether those gentlemen, in acting as they did, had any reasonable cause. The prosecution were prepared to show—that the charge was dismissed in that Court, secondly that the defendants had no reasonable or probable cause, and that therefore they provided in support of the charge was not such as, even if every word was true, would be sufficient in any sense to support the charge. The prosecution proposed to prove, further, that the defendants acted as they did, in order to cause the charge to be made, and the main question for that, or a higher Court, was whether those gentlemen, in acting as they did, had any reasonable cause. The prosecution were prepared to show—that the charge was dismissed in that Court, secondly that the defendants had no reasonable or probable cause, and that therefore they provided in support of the charge was not such as, even if every word was true, would be sufficient in any sense to support the charge.

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The prosecution proposed to show, inferentially at least, if not directly, that in all human probability the first information came to Mr. Ward from Mr. Fraser-Smith, that it was on his instructions, and with a view to his benefit, that Mr. Ward threatened Minhinnett in the Supreme Court; and, of course, it was abundantly clear that it was at his instructions, and persuasion, and with his active assistance, that the charge was ultimately brought. That the two were acting together to bring that charge there could be no doubt; whether they did so lawfully or wrongfully had been decided by the Magistrate. It was certain that whether it was false or true neither of those gentlemen had any reasonable means whatever to ascertain whether the information was true or not; whether they got it third or fourth hand they did not investigate whether it had any substance at all, neither of them inquired from the only person alleged to have direct knowledge. The main question, of course, was whether on the information they had, and on the very little inquiry they made as to the truth of the facts, they had any reasonable cause for preferring the charge at all. If there was any reasonable cause, they were undoubtedly justified; whatever their personal motives might have been with regard to Minhinnett it had very little to do with their combining to bring a true charge. But he urged that they did so without any reasonable grounds or investigation, and purely out of personal malice and ill-will, and indirectly, for their own advantage.

Mr. Arthur, first clerk of the Magistrate, produced an extract from the records of the Court, respecting the charges against John Minhinnett, and the subsequent proceedings in connection therewith. Mr. Ward, he said, laid the information, and signed it, but without writing the case was tried before Mr. H. E. Woodhouse.

Cross-examined—Major-General Gordon was present when the information was laid. He said if there was any difficulty in getting a warrant he would apprehend the man without one. Mr. Ward at first hesitated to make the charge, and General Gordon then said that the police would prosecute.

Re-examined—Mr. Ward only hesitated about the words "I charge." He was not reluctant to lay the information.

To his Worship—General Gordon pressed Mr. Ward to lay the information. Mr. Ward hesitated as to having the words "I charge" written over his signature.

Foo Kung-sing, an interpreter of the Court, proved Mr. Ward's signature to the depositions. Mr. Francis then read from a certified copy of Mr. Ward's evidence, taken down at the second day's hearing of the case Regina v. John Minhinnett.

Major-General Gordon said he was Acting Captain Superintendent of Police. He was aware that a charge was brought in that Court against Minhinnett for rape. On the 13th of last month witness first had news of the affair from the Acting Registrar-General. He went to look for Mr. Ward, and got him to lay an information. The communication from Mr. Mitchell-Innes was, he understood, of a confidential nature, and could not be passed on to witness.

His Worship ruled that it must, and the document was then handed to Mr. Francis, and put in.

Cross-examined—I called at the office to see Mr. Ward, and as he was out I left a note asking him to call on me, to swear an information. I had ordered inquiries to be made by an inspector into the truth of his written statement but had not heard with what result. Mr. Mitchell-Innes gave me the statement as concerning me more than him. I thought the same, and in my official capacity decided to take proceedings. In getting Mr. Ward to swear the information I only intended to obtain the warrant through him, as he knew more of the matter than I did, but intended that the Police should prosecute. Mr. Ward said he was willing to swear the information; when I asked him, but when Mr. Arthur asked him to charge Minhinnett he demurred, because he did not want to prosecute. Mr. Arthur said it was necessary, and he then did so. I had not then applied for a warrant on my own responsibility, but intended to do so if Mr. Ward did not come. I was about to do so when I saw him. I did not use him as a convenience to get me out of a difficulty, I simply thought his application would be more weighty than mine. I instructed the Inspector in charge of the case to prosecute, and not leave it to Mr. Ward. I had communicated with the Government on the matter, but do not remember what I said.

Mr. Fraser-Smith pressed the question, saying Mr. Francis had been trying to show that Mr. Ward was the prosecutor, on account of animus; and the indictment charged him and the speaker with this serious offence of trying to put the complainant in gaol wrongfully. He wanted to show that Mr. Ward had nothing to do with the prosecution at all.

Witness continued—I communicated with the Crown Solicitor, and he said if I wanted a warrant I had better ask Mr. Ward to swear the information. The Inspector, in whose hands I placed the matter found some evidence—quite sufficient to justify me in going on with the prosecution, in my opinion.

Re-examined—After the police had seen the woman, Ah Ngon, then reported to witness. That was prior to the case coming into Court. Had he not been informed that the man was going to run away he should not have pushed forward the proceedings. Mr. Mitchell-Innes gave him that information; he said he was told the man would "bolt."

Re-examined—I had not that evidence before me when the case was first heard, on the 15th ult. The Inspector had told me what Ah Ngon, the child's mother, had said before. I had no idea, when I asked Mr. Ward to swear the information, whether his allegations were true or not. I did not make any preliminary investigation, as I understood that Minhinnett was likely to run away if he heard of any inquiries being made.

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